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DESCRIPTION OF
BRIGHTHELMSTONE,
 and
THE ADJACENT COUNTRY; 379
 or

The New Guide for Ladies and Gentlemen
Visiting that Place of Health and Amusement .



F. Fairs delin.

Of purest Air and healing Waves we tell,
 Where welcome Maid Hygiæa loves to dwell.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE:

Printed for F.G.Fisher.

1800.



Fisher, F. G., ed.

BRIGHTON NEW GUIDE;

OR, A

DESCRIPTION

OF

BRIGHTHELMSTON,

AND THE

ADJACENT COUNTRY;

WITH

An Account of the following Places:

EAST BOURN,
LEWES,
NEWHAVEN,
SHOREHAM,
ROTTENDEAN,

WORTHING,
ARUNDEL,
SEAFORD,
STEYNING,
PRESTON,

&c. &c. &c.

LONDON:

Printed, for the Editor,

By T. BURTON, No. 31, Little Queen-Street;

AND SOLD BY

MR. DEBRET, PICCADILLY; MR. WRIGHT, PICCADILLY;
MR. HOOKHAM, OLD BOND-STREET; MR. CARPENTER,
OLD BOND-STREET; AND F. G. FISHER, ON THE
STEYNE, BRIGHTHELMSTON.

1800.

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TO
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
THE
PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,
DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK,
AND SUCH OF THE
NOBILITY AND GENTRY,
AS FREQUENTLY VISIT
BRIGHTHELMSTON,
THE FOLLOWING PAGES
ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY
THEIR VERY OBEDIENT,
AND EVER GRATEFUL HUMBLE SERVANT,

The Editor.

Entered at Stationers Hall.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the experience of many years has now confirmed the truth, that sea-bathing is the most effectual cure for chronic disorders, we cannot wonder that the situation, of which the following pages are descriptive, should have of late years been so much resorted to. The salubrity of the air, the excellent quality of the water, the pleasing, healthful, and convenient, situation of the town, its moderate distance from the metropolis, the unrivalled beauty of the adjacent

8 jacent

jacent country, and many other advantages, both of nature and art, unite in giving Brighthelmston a decided superiority over all other watering places.

Brighthelmston,

April 21, 1800.

P R E F A C E.

THE rapid increase of buildings and improvements, which for several years past have been made, and still are making in Brighthelmston, render a work of this kind particularly necessary to be renewed almost every year: the Editor, therefore, flatters himself the present edition will be found acceptable to the nobility and gentry who may honour Brighthelmston this season with their presence; as all recent improvements are particularly noticed, errors of former

former editions corrected, and many useful pieces of information added, with respect to roads, distances of places, stage-coaches, waggons, days and hours of post, &c. &c. &c. so as to render the present work a useful and, he hopes, agreeable companion to all whom health, pleasure, or business, may attract to Brighthelmston, to enjoy pure air, rational amusement, and sea-bathing.



A MAP of
the
VICINITY
of
BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

Published as the Act directs, by F. G. Fisher 1860.



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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
BRIGHTHELMSTON, &c.

SITUATION.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, the subject of the following pages, is situated in $50^{\circ} 55''$ N. latitude, and about 3 to the westward of the meridian of London, at the distance of 54 miles, but if a straight line could be drawn, not more than 43. The town stands on an eminence, which declines towards the south-east, in a regular and gradual sweep, to the Steyne, (a beautiful lawn, so named,) from thence it again rises with a gentle ascent to the eastward, along the Cliff for a considerable distance; an amphitheatrical range of hills protect it from the boisterous assaults of the north and north-easterly winds;

and, on the west, extensive corn-fields gently decline from the Downs towards the sea.

NAME.

The obscurity and perplexity in which the history of Suffex has, for many years, been involved renders any certain information as to the true etymology of the name almost impossible to be procured. The common, and indeed most probable, opinion is, that the town was called after a Saxon bishop, of the name of Brighthelm, who, in the early ages of Christianity, settled in the place. As we have many instances of towns taking their names from the first settlers of consequence in former times, we shall not endeavour to shake the credit on which this account is founded, as we know of none better to substitute in its room.

Suffice it to say, for many hundred years that we have traced the history of this town, it has ever retained the name of
Bright-

Brighthelmston. Indeed, of late years, it has been fashionable to abridge it to Brighton, by which name it has received such decided marks of public approbation, as to render it now one of the most desirable summer and winter residences in the kingdom.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Brighthelmston formerly contained seven principal streets, exclusive of a number of lanes, and was defended by strong fortifications. On the Beach, under the Cliff, the ruins of walls are still to be perceived, which are said to have been built by Queen Elizabeth. The wall was 14 feet high, and extended 400 feet from the east to the west gate. The east gate remained till within these forty years, and was taken down to afford room for constructing a battery. This battery was totally destroyed by the sea, in November, 1786.

Two others, however, have been since erected on situations where they will not be so

liable to receive damage from the sea ; one to the east, and the other to the west, of the town. On the eastern battery are mounted five 24 pounders, taken from the French, and on the western, eight pieces of the same weight of metal ; behind the latter is a handsome house, built by government, for the use of the gunner, with magazines, store-houses, &c.

Among the number of castles, built by Henry VIII. for defending the sea-coast, was one situated at some distance from the edge of the Cliff, and called the Block-house, the ruins of which were to be seen a few years ago : it was built A. D. 1539, but the continual attacks of the sea gradually carried away the intermediate land, and at length the waters encroached to the very foundations, which they undermined ; in consequence whereof, the interior tower fell down, and the ruins were to be seen under the Cliff, in the year 1761. Since that time, what remained of the castle has been removed, in order to afford a more convenient passage for carriages.

According

According to a tradition, which, notwithstanding its absurdity, is still extant, the Block-house is said to have been constructed in the centre of the town: the building was erected for the defence of the coast; but, if situated in the middle of the town, it could not possibly answer that purpose.

It is related, that anciently there was a street below the Cliff, which has been washed away by the sea, and that the foundations of the houses were to be discerned beneath the water, &c. &c. Ruins may formerly have been seen under water, but, at present, there are no vestiges of buildings to be discovered.

In the year 1699, it is computed that 130 tenements were destroyed by the sea, and the damage was estimated at 40,000*l*. To avoid a similar fate in future, a fund has been established for repairing the groynes (which are a kind of fence to prevent the ravages of the water, and at the same time to collect and retain the gravel which the sea

would otherwise sweep along the coast,) and also for the lighting, paving, and cleansing the streets, removing nuisances, and regulating the market. To accomplish these purposes, an act of parliament was passed, in the year 1772, which imposed a tax of six-pence upon every chaldron of coals brought into the town; but this sum being found insufficient, application has been made to parliament for a new bill, in which larger powers are to be granted to commissioners, with additional duties, to enable them to carry the necessary improvements into effect.

Brighthelmston consists of one parish only; the living is a vicarage in the alternate gift of the bishop of Chichester, and Henry Courthope Campion, Esq. of Danny, and has the rectory of West Bletchington, (about two miles and a half north-west of Brighthelmston,) annexed to it; the church at West Bletchington is in ruins.

Brighthelmston church stands at a small distance north-west from the town;
and,

and, being on a rising ground, is plainly discernable at sea, and serves as an excellent land-mark; the height of the church-yard, above the level of the sea at low water, is 150 feet. In the year 1777, eight fine toned musical bells, the tenor, weighing sixteen hundred, pitched in F, and cast by Mr. Rudhall, of Gloucester, were hung in the belfry of the church. As the living is but small, the curate's salary arises chiefly from the subscriptions of the gentry resorting to the place.

The town of Brighthelmston is at present nearly of a quadrangular form; the streets intersect each other at right angles; and, as the Steyne was originally the boundary of the town, we shall begin our account with those streets, lanes, &c. which are to the westward of that admired promenade, the Steyne, at Brighton:—These are, North-street, East-street, Ship-street, and West-street; the smaller ones are, Middle-street, Little East-street, Black Lion-street, Market-street, Nile-street, Duke-street, Ruf-

fell-street, Little Russell-street, New-street, Queen-street, King-street, and Church-street; Boyce's Lane, Ship-street-lane, Steyne-lane, Poole-lane, Golden Lion-lane, Mercer's Buildings, Warden's Buildings, Kent's Buildings, Brighton-square, Castle-square, Little Castle-square.

East Cliff, Middle Cliff, West Cliff, Artillery-place, and Bellevue these five last-mentioned are facing the sea, and command most extensive and delightful prospects.

The buildings, which form North-row and West-row, are pleasantly situated, and amongst them are several commodious lodging-houses.

THE STEYNE.

This beautiful lawn, so universally admired, takes a serpentine course, of many miles, amongst the hills. From whence it derives its name is uncertain; some think, from having joined the Roman way, called Steyne-

Steyne-street, or Stayn-street, running from Arundel, in Suffex, to Dorking, in Surry, passing through Steyning, gave name to that Borough-town; others say, Steyne is a provincial word, common, in the eastern part of the county, to denote a flat, or level, piece of ground. We cannot pretend to determine which interpretation is nearest the truth, but certain it is, this beautiful lawn is universally admired; and the nobility and gentry, who, morning and evening, assemble on this celebrated promenade, are not to be equalled, for numbers and respectability, by any place in the kingdom; while a small, but excellent, band perform favourite pieces of music, in a neat orchestra.

The names, by which the different rows of buildings are distinguished, on this charming spot, are, Pavilion Parade, Blue and Buff, North Parade, South Parade, and South-row; besides these, there are several elegant houses, which shall be particularly described in the course of the following pages. It is needless to add, that, all the buildings on the Steyne
are

are universally admired for eligibility of situation.

The streets, which are to the eastward of the Steyne, and now form a considerable part of Brighton, have all been built within these few years; they are, Steyne-street, Manchester-street, Charles-street, Broad-street, Margaret-street, New Steyne-street, George-street, Princes-street, Craven-buildings, Prospect-row, German-place.

Marine Parade, New Steyne, Rock-buildings, and Rock-House; these last four front the sea, and, consequently, enjoy agreeable and extensive prospects.

Most of the houses are built of flint-stones, cemented with common mortar; for the purpose of building, such flints are collected, from the beach, as have had their asperities worn off by the motion of the water; but the forms of the stones being irregular, and their sizes various, though they make a wall uncommonly strong, yet brick-work is obliged to be used, where the doors and window-frames are received.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.

At the north-west corner of the Steyne, stands a commodious mansion, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, where, during the summer months, his Grace and family reside.

Adjoining to Marlborough-House stands the

MARINE PAVILION,

Built by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the year 1787, this handsome and commodious structure, extends near 160 feet in front towards the Steyne. It consists of two wings, each of which contain two elegant rooms on the first floor, with chambers, &c. fitted up in a truly superb style. These wings are united with a circular building, having a beautiful dome rising above the rest of the edifice, and are continued backwards, towards the road, a considerable distance; and, with the other buildings, form a square court. In these wings are a number of apartments for his Royal Highness's suite. In the court is a
handsome

handsome dial, supported by the figure of a Negro, which is much admired for its beauty and accuracy, as is the figure for its elegance and justness of sculpture.

On the Steyne, is another elegant mansion, built by the late Right Honourable W. G. Hamilton, Esq. then member of Parliament for Haslemere. This building consists of an elegant hall, in the centre, 20 feet by 18. On the right side of the hall is a superb dining-room, 34 feet by 20; on the left, a handsome drawing-room, 34 feet, 6 inches, by 24 feet 6 inches.

The hall and dining-room are beautifully stuccoed and painted. The drawing-room is hung with an exceeding elegant paper, and has a chimney-piece, on which is represented a Venus drawn by Cupids, which is reckoned an excellent piece of statuary. The front is finished with Adams's artificial stone, and looks extremely handsome. The whole building is, indeed, justly admired for its elegance of architecture as uniting simplicity with true grandeur.

On the west side of the Steyne, near the Marine Pavilion, is situated the

CASTLE-TAVERN,

Kept by Mr. Tilt, who has considerably enlarged the house, and rendered it, in every respect, perfectly commodious and elegant.—Exclusive of a large handsome Coffee-room, and a great number of other apartments for the tavern business, there is also a beautiful suite of Assembly-rooms, built under the direction of Mr. Crunden, of Park-street, London; who, we may justly say, has united simplicity with grandeur, and elegance with propriety.

The Anti-room is a plain, handsome, commodious, apartment, measuring 30 feet by 20, and has a communication with the Tea-room; but it is seldom used, except when the company is too numerous to be accommodated in other apartments.

Nothing of magnificence is attempted in the Tea-room; but it is exceedingly neat: it
also

also communicates with the Card-room, and its dimensions are 56 feet by 30.

The Card-room forms a space of 40 feet by 25, and displays great neatness and simplicity in the style of the architecture.

The plan of the Ball-room forms a rectangle of 80 feet by 40, with recesses at each end and side, 16 feet by 4, decorated with columns corresponding with the pilasters, which are continued round the room, dividing the sides and ends into a variety of compartments, ornamented with paintings from the Admirer and the Vatican, representing part of the story of Cupid and Psyche, and the Aldrobrandini marriage; with Air-nymphs, and divers other figures, in the ancient grotesque style. The ceiling, which is curved, forms an arch of one-fifth of the height of the room, which is 35 feet, and it is finished plain, excepting that it has three compartments of stucco ornaments, from which the chandeliers depend. Over the entablature, at each end of the
room,

room, there is a large painting; one is a representation of Aurora, and the other is a figure of Nox. These pieces are universally allowed to be finely executed.

During the Brighthelmston season, a ball is held, every Monday, at Tilt's rooms; and the Card-assemblies are on Wednesdays and Fridays. The other public rooms are kept by Mr. Hicks, of the

OLD SHIP TAVERN,

In Ship-street; a very commodious house, in every respect well calculated for the reception of company.

Besides several other apartments on the ground-floor, there is a handsome Coffee-room, fronting the sea, with several elegant and commodious bed-rooms over it.

On the first story is a capacious Dining-room, the wainscot of which exhibits part of the story of Telemachus, painted on bronze, on a blue ground.

On the same floor is the Ball-room, which is large, and finished in a style of remarkable

able neatness and simplicity. In this room there is an admirable portrait of the celebrated Dr. Ruffel, whose memory is justly held in high veneration by the inhabitants of Brighthelmston.

Mr. Hicks has lately made very considerable additions to his house. Among other conveniencies, is an elegant Card-room, measuring 50 feet by 30, and 25 in height. The ceiling is curved, and embellished with a variety of curiously-executed designs. The sides are decorated with pannels, painted in the ancient grotesque style. On the east is a circular recess, supported by two columns.

The Tea-room adjoins to the Card and Ball room; it is a plain, handsome, commodious, and well-finished, apartment.

The Card-room was built by Mr. Golden, of Lamb's Conduit-street, London, who, we may justly say, has displayed a great share of knowledge and ingenuity. At Hicks's Rooms, the ball is on Thursdays, and the card-assembly on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Saturdays. William Wade, Esq. is Master of the Ceremonies at both Rooms.

Among the other Inns and houses of good accomodation may be enumerated

THE NEW SHIP,

in Ship-street, kept by Mr. Baulcomb ;

THE NEW INN,

in North-street, kept by Mr. Henwood ;
and

THE WHITE HORSE,

in Great East-street, kept by Mr. Allen.

In North-street, is built a circular range of neat commodious shops, called *Prince's Place*, intended chiefly for the accomodation of the London tradesmen, who come here with various kinds of wares for the season. At the upper end of the range is the entrance to the

PROMENADE-GROVE,

or *Public Gardens*, which are under the particular patronage of *His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*.

These beautiful gardens being surrounded with large overspreading trees, composed chiefly of elm, afford, in the hottest day of summer, a shade most luxuriantly refreshing. They are supported by subscription, and are open every day. On every Wednesday morning, during the season, is a public breakfast, when a band of music attend, and play, at proper intervals, select pieces of music. The breakfasts, if the mornings are tolerably fine, have generally to boast of all the elegance and fashion of the place. Parties also at other times come here to breakfast, drink tea, take refreshments, (which are provided in abundance,) read the papers, &c. &c. The visitors to these charming gardens will not fail to notice the Saloon, which is fitted up in a style of neatness inexpressibly elegant. The orchestra is an octagonal building adjoining; the gardens are brilliantly illuminated on particular nights, and fire-works displayed of the first kind, at which times, the admission is half a crown; the whole is conducted with great regularity, and these

these gardens promise to be one of the most fashionable places of amusement in Brighton.

Very considerable improvements have been made in Brighthelmston within these few years, by the erection of many perfectly elegant and convenient buildings ; the reparation of the old houses, lighting, paving, and numbering the town, removing several nuisances and obstructions.

About twelve years ago, at the corner of North-street, a barn was taken down, for the purpose of rendering the passage more commodious, and Mr. Hall, surgeon, has since built a handsome house there ; and this alteration has proved a great addition to the beauty and convenience of the place.

There are at Brighthelmston, three

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES,

Two on the Steyne, and one on the Marine Parade ; that on the east side of the Steyne, opposite the Castle Tavern, is kept by Mr. Gregory ; that on the Marine Parade, (lately established) is kept by Messrs. Donaldson

and Wilkes; that on the southern extremity of the Steyne, which is likewise the

POST-OFFICE,

Is kept by FRED. GEO. FISHER, publisher of this pamphlet, who humbly hopes, by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of that share of public favour hitherto received by his predecessor, *Mr. Crawford.*

To an already valuable and extensive collection of books, will be added all works of real merit, as soon as they appear, and have received the approbation of the public. The daily, morning, and evening, papers, are regularly taken in, for the use of the subscribers. The Library commands agreeable views of the Steyne, Downs, Cliff, &c. &c. is well sheltered from the sun, and fitted up in a neat commodious manner. The proprietor, therefore, respectfully assures those ladies and gentlemen, who may honour him with their patronage, that every effort will be used to render it an agreeable lounge, during the season.

BANKS.

There are at Brighthelmston, two Banks, for the accommodation of the nobility, gentry, and public in general.

THE OLD BANK,

Under the firm of Shergold, Michell, Rice, Rice, and Mills, is situated in North-street, No. 103. Their notes are payable in London, at Messrs. Newnham, Everett, Drummond, and Co. Mansion-house-street.

THE NEW BANK,

Under the firm of Wigney, Rickman and Co. is situated No. 2, Steyne-lane; their notes are payable in London, at Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Walker, and Mildred, White-Hart-Court, Gracechurch-street.

The hours of transacting business at both banks are, from ten in the morning till five in the evening, every day, Sundays excepted.

Near to the Steyne are situated the

HOT AND COLD BATHS,

Built after a plan of Mr. Golden, architect; the first stone whereof was laid in the year 1759. On one side of a spacious vestibule, are six cold baths; on the other side, are hot, baths, sweating-baths, and showering-baths; the baths are supplied from the sea, by means of an engine.

Dr. Awfiter, in a pamphlet, called *Thoughts on Brighthelmston*, published in 1768, says, “The utility of these baths
“is obvious: they may be used either
“for hot or cold bathing. There are some
“individuals to whom cold bathing would
“be serviceable, could they be able to bear
“the fatigue of being dipt in the sea, and
“ (what is more material) to be exposed to
“the cold air. If the weather happens to
“be stormy, and the sea so rough, as not to
“admit of bathing in it, recourse may be
“had to the baths: by this means bathing
“would become more universal, be unat-
“tended with terror, and no cure protracted.

“Moreover,

“ Moreover, invalids would have the advantage of this bathing remedy all the year round; whereas, on account of the variableness of our climate, it is denied them at present, except in the summer months, and then only in calm weather.”

Mr. Smith, of Artillery-place, has, at much trouble and expence, found out a method of curing the gout, by means of an air-pump, from whence many persons of rank and consequence have received great benefit.

METHOD OF BATHING.

It may not be improper here to introduce a short account of the manner of bathing in the sea at Brighthelmston. By means of a hook-ladder the bather ascends the machine, which is formed of wood, and raised on high wheels; they are drawn to a proper distance from the shore, and then plunge into the sea, the guides attending on each side to assist them in recovering the machine; which being accomplished, they are drawn back to shore. The guides are strong, active, and careful;

careful; and, in every respect, adapted to their employment.

There are bathing-machines at the east and west parts of the town, and the bathing is considered particularly good at Brighton.

But little encouragement was given to theatrical exhibitions, at Brighthelmston, till within these few years; no other temple was dedicated to Thalia and Melpomene than a barn, or some such similar building.

But as Brighton increased in population and consequence, a theatre was deemed necessary; and about twenty-six years ago, Mr. Samuel Payne built a tolerable handsome one, in North-street; which was likewise found too small (eight years since) to hold the company: accordingly a

NEW THEATRE

Was built, in Duke-street, by the late Mr. Fox, who, regardless of trouble or expence, provided a variety of scenes, dresses, and other decorations, equally to be admired for elegance and propriety, being, perhaps, inferior only

only to those of the London theatres. The scenes were painted by Mr. Carver, of Covent-Garden theatre, and they do honour to the abilities of that ingenious artist. The Playhouse opens about the beginning of July, and closes about the end of October, which is the principal part of the Brighthelmston season. The days of performance are, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and if the abilities of the actors are not sufficiently powerful to excite the enthusiasm of applause, they are not so contemptible as to create disgust. Candour must acknowledge, that the theatrical business at Brighthelmston is conducted with great regularity, and that if perfection is not reached, mediocrity is surpassed.

Literature is not neglected in this town: there are two

ACADEMIES,

Which have been long established; that in West-street, of which Mr. Brooke is proprietor, where young gentlemen are boarded and
educated

educated both in Classics, according to the Eton plan, and also the Sciences, after the most approved methods; and that in North-street, kept by Mr. Paine, principally to qualify youth for business. Both these seminaries are conducted with the greatest propriety, and reflect much credit on the several masters employed in them.

Here are also four

BOARDING-SCHOOLS,

For the instruction of young ladies in the various branches of useful and polite literature and accomplishments; the first, in German-Place, kept by Miss Wayte, and Miss Harben; the second, in Great East-street, kept by Mrs. Pullen; the third, in West-street, kept by Miss Rickwood; and the fourth, in the same street, kept by Mrs. Townley and Mrs. ADean.

It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers, that the ladies, by whom these different schools are conducted, are extremely well qualified for the situations they are in,
and

and are deserving of every success. The health, morals, and improvement of the young ladies committed to their care, we believe to be most conscientiously attended to.

Amongst the improvements deserving particular notice, is the

CHAPEL ROYAL,

Situated in Prince's Place, North-street, built within these few years, to afford accommodation to the nobility, gentry, and such other of the principal inhabitants, as, from the rapid increase of population, and consequent complaints of want of room in the church, could not get pews.

It is built from a plan of Mr. Saunders, architect, of Golden-square, will conveniently hold a thousand persons, and is certainly one of the neatest buildings of the kind in England.

We sincerely hope it will answer the expectations of the proprietors, in as much, as
it

it does credit to the abilities of its ingenious architect.

The other places of public worship are, a

QUAKERS MEETING-HOUSE,

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE,

METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE,

ANABAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE,

AND A

JEW'S SYNAGOGUE ;

All built in a plain neat style, and varying in size, according to the numbers of their different congregations.

About twenty-six years ago, a neat and convenient

MARKET-PLACE

was built ; it is open every day (Sunday excepted), and is very well supplied with butcher's meat, vegetables, and fruit of the best kinds : but the principal market-days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

On

On the Beach is likewise a market for fish; and it is scarcely necessary to observe, no place in the kingdom can boast of having a more abundant supply of this article, in greater variety, or in higher perfection.

From the want of an harbour for shipping, there is no commerce carried on at Brighthelmston. To the company resorting thither in the season, and the

FISHERY,

The inhabitants principally depend for a livelihood. The fishing-boats belonging to this place are estimated at an hundred; and the average complement to each is three persons; therefore, this fishery must, of course, prove an excellent nursery for seamen.

The Mackarel-fishery continues during the months of May, June, and July. Towards evening, the Mackarel-boats sail, and return the next day with what they have caught. At the usual time of the boats coming
ing

ing in, the dealers are assembled on the Beach, in order to purchase the fish for the London-market. Notwithstanding the Mac-karel are in general monopolized for the supply of the metropolis, the finest of those fish are frequently retailed, at Brighthelmston, at very low rates. The red Mullet is caught, in tolerable plenty, in the month of May; and, in July, Lobsters and Prawns are taken in great abundance. Various other kinds of fish are also caught, as, Dorees, Turbots, Soals, &c. by means of trawl-nets; Hooks are made use of, in September and October, to take Whiting. The fishery for Herring commences in the month of October. The boats employed in this fishery venture out to sea in the most boisterous weather, even when destruction seems to await those vessels, which, on account of their bulk and structure, are better adapted to resist the force of the contending elements. Great quantities are sent fresh for the supply of the London-markets, and the rest are cured for exportation.

Bright-

Brighthelmston is the nearest fishing-coast to London; and, on account of this advantage, the people, employed in the fishery, receive great encouragement from those whose business it is to provide fish for the markets of the metropolis.

Water is procured, at Brighthelmston, from wells of considerable depth, and being filtered through chalk, of which these parts are one immense rock, it is of course perfectly cleared of every species of foulness. The following phenomenon is observable in several of the wells of this town; at the time of high water they are empty, and at low water they are full.

ELMORE'S STABLES.

Elmore's new Stables, in Church-street, are certainly the first of the kind, in point of magnitude and convenience, in the county; they are built after the London fashion, with long projecting roof, so that the horses may be drest and exercised under cover,

cover, whenever the weather renders it necessary.

In the yard is a Blacksmith's shop, forge, &c. large coach-houses, and granaries, complete the whole ; and nothing have we seen at other places of public resort that can bear a comparison with this truly commodious, neat, and extensive, range of buildings.

At a little distance, on the Lewes-road, is the Prince of Wales's

CRICKETING-GROUND ;

It is railed round, and, during the Summer months, used by his Royal Highness, and friends, for the manly amusement of cricket.

HISTORICAL EVENT.

After the battle of Worcester, King Charles II. fled for refuge to Brighthelmston, and arrived at the George-Inn, in West-street, on the 14th of October, 1651. The house (which has now the sign of King Charles's head) was kept by a man, named Smith, who

had lived about the court. He recognized the person of his Royal guest; but had too much loyalty to betray him. The following morning, his Majesty embarked in a small vessel, commanded by Nicholas Tatterfall, and, the next day, landed at Fecamp, near Havre-de-grace. Soon after the restoration, the captain brought his vessel into the river Thames, and moored her opposite Whitehall, in commemoration of the Sovereign's providential escape. An annuity of 100*l.* was granted to Captain Tatterfall, and his heirs for ever, as a reward for his steady loyalty; but, by some means, this annuity has been discontinued a number of years.

The remains of Captain Tatterfall lie interred near the chancel-door, in the church-yard, at Brighthelmston, and over the grave is a black marble, on which is the following inscription:

“ P. M. S.”

“ Captain Nicholas Tatterfall, through
“ whose prudence, valour, and loyalty,

“ Charles II. King of England, after he had
“ escaped the sword of his merciless rebels,
“ and his forces received a fatal overthrow
“ at Worchester, September the 3d, 1651,
“ was faithfully preserved, and conveyed to
“ France, departed this life the 26th. of July,
“ 1674.

“ Within this marble monument doth lie
“ Approved faith, honour, and loyalty;
“ In this cold clay he has now ta'en up his station;
“ Who once preserved the church, the crown, and
“ nation;
“ When Charles the Great was nothing but a breath,
“ This valiant soul slept 'tween him and Death:
“ Usurpers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frown,
“ Could not affright his duty to the crown;
“ Which glorious act of his, for church and state,
“ Three princes, in one day, did gratulate—
“ Professing all to him in debt to be,
“ As all the world are to his memory.
“ Since earth could not reward the worth him
“ given,
“ He now receives it from the King of Heaven.
“ In the same chest one jewel more you have,
“ The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave.”

There

There is no part in the kingdom where the air is more salubrious than at Bright-helmston. This is owing, in a considerable degree, to its being powerfully impregnated with the sea vapour; and it possesses the virtue of affording great relief to persons afflicted with consumptive and asthmatic disorders. It is considered as an extraordinary case, when a native of (or a constant resident in) these parts is troubled with a cough, or any complaint of the lungs; and, indeed, the climate here is of so happy a temperature, that physicians universally concur in recommending this situation, as superior to any other in the kingdom, for the recovery and preservation of health. The adjacent hills defend the town from the rude northern winds of winter; and the intense heat of summer is agreeably moderated by a continual refreshing breeze from the sea.

Brighthelmston is greatly indebted for its present celebrity to the recommendation of

the late admired Dr. Ruffel; and this gentleman's judgement has been confirmed by the concurring testimony of the most celebrated physicians that England has produced.

ADJACENTS.

About half a mile to the westward of the church, rises a spring of

CHALYBEATE-WATER,

which, having been lately much frequented, renders it necessary to particularize it.—Dr. Relham, having a considerable time since analyzed it, speaks of it thus:

“ This water is most abundantly stocked
“ with a white earth, impregnated with a
“ spirit of sea-salt.

“ When tasted it is soft, not unpleasantly
“ martial, and temperate in point of heat.
“ It has the smell always perceptible in feru-
“ ginous waters.

“ The

“ The water, stripped of its heavy ochre,
“ still retains what is called a ferruginous
“ taste, and shews, by every experiment,
“ that it is impregnated with a martial
“ earth.

“ Calcined and tried with the load stone,
“ the residuum discovered no marks of con-
“ tained iron.

“ It appears manifestly, that this water
“ contains a large portion of air, part of
“ which is incoercible. It neither ferments
“ with acids nor alkali.

“ The pellucidity of this water is pre-
“ served, improved, and recovered, if lost,
“ by a small addition of any mineral acid;
“ but destroyed, if an alkali, either fixed or
“ volatile, be added to it: from thence it
“ may be inferred, that acids are more con-
“ genial to this water than alkali.

“ As soon as the water begins to warm,
“ an immense quantity of air-globules sepa-
“ rate, and escaping to the surface, the
“ water becomes turbid, with small particles

“ of ochre floating through the mass, which
“ increase in bulk, as the water grows
“ warmer.

“ From experiment, it is evident the quan-
“ tity of solid matter, really existing in a pint
“ of this water, is at least equal to 20
“ grains.

“ CONTENTS.

“ Ochre, white earth, martial earth, spi-
“ rit of sea-salt, airy, impregnated with a
“ styptic matter.

“ The advantages which appear to arise
“ from the use of this water, drank in a pro-
“ per quantity, are an increase of appetite
“ and spirits; and in habits of a lax and en-
“ feebled nature, an additional power of ex-
“ ercising without lassitude.”

Thus far Dr. Relham. From subse-
quent experiments made by Dr. Henderson,
it appears that there have been some errors in
Dr. Relham's analysis; particularly as to
the solid matter contained in the water, and
the existence of iron in the calcined re-
siduum.

fiduum. The substance of a few of Dr. Henderfon's experiments as following:—

“ This water, when first taken up from
“ the spring in a glass, greatly resembles, in
“ appearance, a solution of emetic tartar, in
“ common water. The taste is not unplea-
“ sant, something like that upon a knife,
“ after it has been cutting lemons. It does
“ not seem to contain the smallest portion of
“ sulphur; it neither changes vegetable
“ blues red, nor does it effervesce with alka-
“ line salts, calcareous earths, magnesia, or
“ fossil alkali; neither does it change vegetable
“ blues green, nor does it effervesce with
“ acids; yet it curdles soap, and renders a
“ solution of it, in vinous spirits, milky.

“ It seems to contain a considerable por-
“ tion of calcareous earth, mixed with the
“ vitriolic acid, in the form of selenites, and
“ also a considerable portion of iron, as will
“ appear from the following experiment.

“ Sixty-four ounces of this water, by
“ measure, was evaporated to dryness; there

“ was a residuum of a brownish substance full
“ of saline spiculæ, weighing eight grains,
“ four-grains of which, with an equal quan-
“ tity of charcoal, was made into a paste with
“ oil, and calcined. Upon trying the cal-
“ cined matter with the magnet, two pieces,
“ nearly in a metallic form, adhered to the
“ magnet, and when put upon paper, at
“ the distance of half an inch, moved in
“ every direction that the magnet was moved
“ in. These two pieces weigh one-eighth
“ of a grain.

“ The gross residuum neither effervesces
“ with alkali nor acids, and is difficultly
“ soluble in water.

“ This water becomes instantly transpa-
“ rent like distilled water, on the addition of
“ any of the mineral acids, especially the
“ vitriolic.

“ A solution of galls in common water,
“ added to an equal portion of this water,
“ becomes black, like ink, in a very few
“ minutes.

“ This

“ This water has been found serviceable
“ in several cases of general debility,
“ crapulas, indigestion, atonja of the sto-
“ mach, fluor albus ; and in all those dis-
“ eases, where chalybeate and tonic reme-
“ dies are required ; it promises, under due
“ regulation, to be useful.”

For the more immediate use of subscri-
bers, the late proprietor of this chalybeate,
Thomas Scutt, Esq. deceased, erected over
the spring a small neat building, where at-
tendance is constantly given during the sea-
son. To the northward of the building, he,
with great difficulty, reared plantations,
which are now sufficiently grown, to afford
a friendly and agreeable shade.

The salutiferous effects of this water, as
being the primary, are certainly the most
material subjects of recommendation. Al-
most every individual, for whom it has been
prescribed, have happily experienced that it
answers every wish both of physician and pa-
tient.

RIDES.

About a mile and a half from the town, on the north-east, lies the

RACE-GROUND.

The races are generally at the latter end of the month of July, and are well resorted to by the nobility and gentry of Suffex, and the neighbouring counties. There are always three fifties, exclusive of several sweepstakes, matches, &c. and the sport is mostly very good. There is a handsome and convenient stand, capable of containing a great number of spectators, built upon the course, by a subscription of the inhabitants of Brighthelmston.

The height of the stand at the race-ground is 384 feet above the level of the sea, at low water; the prospect extensive and delightful. The Isle of Wight, which is plainly discernible, and many other beautiful objects, add greatly to the pleasure of the

races,

ances, which are equal to any in the kingdom.

A little distance from the race-ground is a place called *Whitehawke-hill*; on the summit of which has lately been built a

SIGNAL HOUSE,

One of several others erected this war, on the southern coast, to convey intelligence from Dover to Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. This hill was formerly a Roman station. The east and west sides have declivities of considerable depth: the ground towards the sea falls in a gradual descent, and the place could not be assailed with any prospect of success, except on the north side, it being in no other part accessible; and even here the passage, though level, is very narrow. On the summit of *Whitehawke-hill*, there are ramparts of a circular form; and here is an ample reward for the toil of climbing the hill. On the east and west there is a noble prospect of the sea; and on the side which descends toward the sea, entrenchments

appear to have been raised, which have extended to the very base of the hill.

About two miles north of the town lies Hollingbury-hill, which the country people denominate Hollingbury-Castle, and which is erroneously noted as a castle in several maps. Here are evident marks of an encampment: its figure still remains complete, being a very extensive circle, containing a number of tumuli, or small eminences; one of which has been opened to a considerable depth.

Tradition says, that an inhabitant of Bright-helmston, having dreamt that he should find a vessel containing a quantity of treasure, dug this hill to a great depth; but at length, despairing of success, declined his search, after having justly rendered himself an object of public ridicule.

THE DEVIL'S DYKE,

Was formerly a Roman encampment, it lies about six miles north-west of the town.

This place received the name of the Devil's Dyke, from a hollow of great depth,

depth, by which it is separated from the adjacent hill.

This eminence is greatly admired, and much resorted to, on account of the delightful prospect it affords ; here the scene changes at a single step, from rude and extensive heaths, to a beautifully inclosed and finely cultivated country, on one side, and on the other, an uninterrupted view of the sea, for many leagues. Some years since, an urn, containing a great number of silver coins, of the latter Roman emperors, was dug up in this neighbourhood.

At the mouth of the river Adur, about four miles to the westward of Brighthelmston, is that ancient port, called *Portus Adurni*, where the Roman explorators held their station at the period when our seas were infested with Saxons. In this neighbourhood, there still remain a few houses, formerly a part of the village called Port-Slade, signifying the *way to the port*.

From Brighthelmston to Lewes, over the the Downs, is a most delightful ride : the distance

distance eight miles, on a fine carpet ground, the traveller commands a most charming land-prospect, and an extensive view of the sea.

The soil of the Downs is of a chalky nature, but exceedingly prolific. It is supposed that there is no spot in the universe which produces finer mutton than that fed on these Downs. The exquisite flavour of the meat is owing to the lands being entirely free from marsh or swamp, the salubrity of the air, the fine quality of the grass, and the abundance of aromatic herbs with which it is intermingled.

Great number of *Wheatears*, which are by many called *English Ortolans*, are caught on the South Downs. This small, but delicately-flavoured bird is the *Beccafica*, of Italy. It is conjectured that they direct their flight northward, in consequence of a deficiency of insect-food in their native climate.

The season for *Wheatears* is autumn, when the heat of the weather will not permit

mit their being killed and sent to London. Some few, however, are conveyed thither alive, and are sold at high prices. These birds are found in several parts of this country; but, probably from a want of proper food, they are not remarkably pleasing to the palate, while those taken in the neighbourhood of Brighthelmston have the full perfection of that delicate flavour for which the Italian Beccafica is so highly celebrated.

About three miles and a half from Brighthelmston, on the Lewes turnpike-road, is

STANMER;

A beautiful seat of Lord Pelham's, surrounded with a fine park. Half a mile farther is a village called Falmer, which is remarkable for the ruins of a monastery. The remains of this building are converted into a farm-house, which joins the church.

The road through Falmer is delightfully pleasant, and may be passed in the worst season

sen with little inconvenience, being sheltered on each side by the adjacent hills.

Near two miles, on the left-hand side of the road from Brighton, stand the new-erected

BARRACKS,

Built, this war, for the reception of horse and foot. It is a large regular building, extending some considerable distance along the road, and allowed by judges to be a very complete structure for the intended purpose.

About a mile before you enter Lewes stands another Barrack, but not built on so large or firm a plan as that near Brighton; the former being a brick and stone edifice, the latter only wood-frame, covered with boards.

LEWES.

Lewes is a large and populous town, situated eight miles from Brighton, and about fifty from the metropolis. We are inclined to think that it derives its name from the

word *Lewsa*; which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies pastures. It is recorded that Athelstan established two mint-houses at Lewes, and that the town had one hundred and twenty-seven burgessees in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Lewes is built on the borders of the South Downs, upon a rising ground, within six or seven miles of the sea, on the banks of the river Ouse, which is navigable for barges, &c. to a considerable distance above the town: it sends two members to parliament. The present representatives are, Thomas Kemp, Esq. and John Cressett Pelham, Esq. The election was established, May 8, 1735, to be in the inhabitants, being householders, paying scot and lot. Number about 400. It is said, formerly, to have been a large walled town, and to have consisted of twelve parishes; but six only remain at present. These are St. Peter, and St. Mary Westout, certified by the name of St. Anne, St. Michael in Foro, St. John sub Castro, All-Saints, St. John the Baptist, Southover, and

St. Thomas in the Cliffe, a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church of St. Thomas in the Cliffe is greatly admired for the elegant simplicity of its architecture. In the middle of the altar are two pillars, between which the Ten Commandments are written, and on the outside are two pilasters; these are all of the Doric order, ornamented with carved and gilt architrave, cornice, and frieze: on the north side, between the pillar and pilaster, is the Lord's Prayer; and the Creed appears between the pillar and pilaster on the opposite side.

Notwithstanding the advantage of a navigable river, manufacturers receive but little encouragement at Lewes: yet the inhabitants in general are wealthy: and it must be observed, that the women are beautiful, even to a proverb. From the Castle, the remains of which stand on an elevated spot, there is a prospect, that, perhaps, cannot be surpassed in any part of the kingdom. To the west, there is a view of the sea, to the full extent of thirty miles; and to the east, the

the eye directs itself over a beatifully-diversified country, and is gratified with a view of Banstead Downs, in Surry, which terminate the prospect, at the distance of forty miles.

Under the Saxon government, the Castle of Lewes was in a flourishing condition, and it gave the title of Earl to the person then in possession of it. The priory founded here, in the year 1178, in the ancient church of St. Pancras, by William de Warren and his wife, the Lady Gundreda, was the first house established in England of the *Cluniac* order.

The Earl of Warren and his lady set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, and having visited several religious houses in France, they came into Burgundy, and were there informed, that, by pursuing their journey, they would subject themselves to great danger, as a war then prevailed between the Pope and the Emperor; in consequence thereof, they directed their course towards the monastery of Cluni, greatly famed for the sanctity,

benevolence, and humanity, of its monks. The friendly, humane, and honourable, reception which they experienced, inspired them with a high esteem for the whole order; and as the Earl and Countess had previously determined, on their return to England, to build and endow a religious house, with lands and cattle of sufficient value to maintain twelve monks, they accordingly granted land to the order of Cluni, and gave them the church of St. Pancras, under Lewes-Castle, which the Earl rebuilt with stone, being at first only a wooden structure, and confirmed, by stronger grants, under royal confirmation, the gifts they had already bestowed on the priory of St. Pancras.

The area of the monastery consisted of 39 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches; and it was environed by four walls, the sides of which corresponded nearly with the four cardinal points of the compass. The walls on the west, north, and east, are in tolerable preservation; but they plainly appear to have been

been repaired in many places. There appears only about one-half of the south wall, and this is evidently of modern structure; though, in many places, the vestiges of the old wall are traced, and they are easily distinguished by their being covered with turf.

It is beyond dispute, that this monastery was a building of singular magnificence; but so great have been the ravages of time, that none of the carved work, and indeed scarcely a stone, on which the squares are preserved, can be discovered by the most industrious of those who are curious in matters of antiquity.

Lewes is famous for a bloody battle, fought between King Henry III. and the Barons, headed by Simon Mountford, Earl of Leicester, in which the King was intirely defeated.

At Lewes there have been, for many years, Boarding-Schools, where young gentlemen are instructed in the several branches of the polite and useful arts; particularly the Mathematics.

A Bank has also, for some time past, been established there under the firm of *Whitfeld Comber, Molineux, and King*. Their drafts and notes are payable, in London, at Sir *James Esdaile's and Co*. It is called the NEW BANK, to distinguish it from one which has for some time been discontinued.

PRESTON.

Near Brighthelmston, at the distance of a mile, upon the road which leads towards London, through Cuckfield, &c. is the delightful village of Preston. It commands many finely-variegated and extensive prospects; and this truly rural spot receives a considerable addition from a great number of stately elms, which afford a pleasing retreat from the heat of summer, and a convenient shelter for travellers in the winter season. Here is a large building called Preston-house, with extensive and well-planned gardens, late the property of Charles Callis Western, Esq. of River-hall, in Essex,
but

but now of Mr. Stanford. In Preston-house is a fine portrait of Anne of Cleves, consort to Henry VIII. who, it is recorded, resided in this house; but afterwards retired to a convent, at Falmer, which is about three miles distant, where she died and was interred. At Preston there is a house for the reception of company; and, in the gardens, a very handsome tea-room has been lately erected. The great neatness in which the house and gardens are kept, the excellence of the accommodations, the delightful situation of the place, and the obliging disposition of the proprietor, ensure him frequent visits from Brighthelmston, and the places adjacent.

ROTTINGDEAN.

On the road to Newhaven, at the distance of near four miles from Brighthelmston, lies the pleasant and delightful village of Rottingdean. This place is remarkable for its wells, which are nearly empty at high

water, but which rise as the tide declines. It has of late been the resort of a considerable number of genteel company ; for which bathing-machines, and every accommodation have been provided. Here are a variety of well fitted-up lodging-houses, a good inn, with convenient stabling, coach-houses, &c. It is mostly frequented by such families as prefer a little retirement to the bustle and gaiety of Brighthelmston, and who occasionally may wish to mix with the company there, for which its situation renders it, at any time, perfectly convenient.

NEWHAVEN.

At the distance of nine miles from Brighthelmston, along the Sea-coast to the east, is the port of Newhaven. It lies upon the mouth of the river Ouse, and is chiefly inhabited by maritime people. The harbour of Newhaven formerly afforded a remarkably safe shelter for ships of considerable burden, but the necessary repairs being neglected,

lected, for a long series of years, the harbour was choaked up. However, an act was passed, in the year 1731, for repairing the piers, and keeping the harbour in good condition; since which the trade has considerably increased. There are several ship-builders at Newhaven, and vessels large enough for West-India men have been built there. Many neat houses are in the town, and one good inn, where post-chaise and able horses may be procured, for those travelling coastways to East Bourn, Hastings, &c.

Here is also a handsome draw-bridge, built over the river Ouse, which renders travelling much pleasanter than as formerly over a dangerous ferry.

This place is much celebrated for brewing fine ale, which is drank and admired for many miles round.

SEAFORD.

Twelve miles east of Bright helmston stands the borough of Seaford. It is a
branch

branch or member of the Cinque Ports; has some neat lodging-houses, and a few bathing-machines; is visited in the summer by those families who prefer retirement to the bustle of more fashionable watering places: it sends two members to parliament, and has had more contested elections, within these twenty years, than any place in the county.

The present representatives are, Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. and George Ellis, Esq.

From Seaford, the cliffs gradually rise till we reach Beachy-Head, eighteen miles east of Brighthelmston. Those called the Three Charles's are about 560 feet high, by much the highest on the Sussex coast. To these cliffs great numbers of birds, of divers species, resort to breed; and, at the latter part of the season, they pass to warmer climates. There are two apartments, cut in the chalk-rock, under the cliff, which bear the name of "*Parson Darby's Hole.*" It is asserted, that Darby formed these caves, intending them as his constant residence; but

but that he had enjoyed his retirement only a short time, when he fell a sacrifice to the dampness of his situation.

EAST BOURN.

Twenty-two miles east from Brighthelmston, and sixty-four from London, stands the fashionable village of East Bourn.

Nature has certainly been lavish of her gifts to this delightful spot; the fertility of the soil exceeds any thing we have witnessed on this coast,—the trees are lofty, and grow almost to the water's edge; the prospects are varied and beautiful; the rides and walks uncommonly fine; and the bathing remarkably good; yet, with all these advantages, the inhabitants (from what cause we know not) have made the fewest advances towards improving the place of any town within our knowledge. We would advise the proprietors of lands there to remove the cottages and stables from amongst their best houses, at sea side, and south, pave their streets, and
mend

mend their roads: with attention to these hints, East Bourn would, in a few years, be second only to Brighton, in point of eligibility of situation.

Lord G. H. Cavendish has a seat here, called Compton-place. There are two very good inns, where great attention is paid to the accommodation of their guests, Circulating Libraries, Theatre, Stage-coaches, Bathing-machines, &c. &c. are already established in very good style; and families of the first distinction have made this their summer retreat for many years past.

A pack of excellent hounds are kept in the town, and the Downs are uncommonly fine for hunting on.

At a place called Wilmington, between Lewes and East Bourn, and about eighteen miles from Brighthelmston, is a hill, on the side of which the figure of a man appears, by a very remarkable difference in the colour of the grass. The length of this figure is 80 yards, and each hand seems to grasp a staff, in a parallel direction with the body. The

spot is said to have been formerly paved with bricks, whence the difference of the verdure is supposed to have arisen.

In the parish of Arlington, adjoining Wilmington, there is a sand-pit, where, at about six feet beneath the surface, petrified wood is found in a variety of sorts.

NEW SHOREHAM.

New Shoreham is situated about six miles west of Brighthelmston. It sends two members to parliament. The present representatives are, the Right Hon. Charles William Wyndham, and Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. Exclusive of the householders, the freeholders of the Rape of Bramber, in which it is situated, have a right to vote, as settled by act of parliament, 1771. The number of voters are about 750. New Shoreham is principally inhabited by people depending on the building and fitting up of ships, in which they are considered to be proficient. Ship-building is carried on with great advantage at
this

this place, on account of the plenty and cheapness of the timber, which is brought down the river Adur at a trifling expence.

A new bridge over the river Adur, which renders the road to Arundel, Chichester, &c. safe and commodious (there being before but a dangerous ferry), was built a few years ago. For the accomplishment of this, the sum of five thousand pounds was raised by way of tontine.

HOVE

Is a small village, on the banks of the sea, with a few lodging-houses, and one or two bathing-machines, a very good public-house, fitted up in a neat commodious manner, and where parties of pleasure from Brighton, Shoreham, &c. are sure to meet with good accommodation.

About a mile north-west of Hove is the parish of Aldrington, in which there is not a single dwelling. The church is in ruins, and the living, being a rectory, is consequently

quently a sinecure of upwards of sixty pounds a year. In this parish was situated the *Portus Adurni*, according to the opinion of many learned antiquaries.

WORTHING.

Fourteen miles west of Brighthelmston stands the pleasant village of Worthing, of late years much frequented as a watering-place; there are several good lodging-houses, and two inns; the inns are opposite to each other, and what is rather remarkable, the proprietor's name of one is Hogshead, and of the other, Bacon.

BRAMBER.

The borough of Bramber lies on the banks of the Adur, about four miles from New Shoreham. At this place are to be seen the ruins of a castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by one of the family of the Breoses. It consists of about
sixteen

sixteen houses, and sends two members to parliament. The present members are, Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart. and James Adams, Esq. The election was agreed to be in the persons inhabiting ancient houses, or in houses built on ancient foundations, paying scot and lot, 1st June, 1715. At that time the number was twenty.

STEYNING.

About a mile from Bramber, to the west, lies the borough of Steyning. This town contains little worthy the observation of the curious. It sends two burgessees to parliament. The present are, John Henniker Major, Esq. and James Martin Lloyd, Esq. The election was established, 17th of February, 1710, to be in the constables and householders not receiving alms, but paying scot and lot. The number about eighty. This town takes its name from the Roman way having passed through it, as before remarked in the account of the Steyne.

There

There is a delightful road from Steyning to Brighthelmston, commanding, on the left, a view of the lower country, bounded by a sweep of green hills, of surprising height, projecting and retiring with a noble irregularity. The wild, or more properly weald, seems to be in another region ; and on the flat is seen a most extensive circuit of fine inclosures, richly covered with wood and verdure ; fifty miles from London.

ARUNDEL.

From New Shoreham the sea-coast leads to Arundel, which is a borough-town, fifty-five miles from London. The present representatives for Arundel are, James Greene, Esq. and Nesbit Belfour, Esq. The election is in the inhabitants of the borough, paying scot and lot. The number about 200. The town is built upon the banks of the river Arun, from which it derives its name. The mullet, which is caught in great plenty in the Arun, is esteemed to be superior to what

is taken in any other part of the kingdom. A collegiate church was founded here by Richard, Earl of Arundel; and here was likewise a priory of Benedictine Monks. At Arundel are the remains of the once famous castle, given by William the First, to Roger de Montgomery, by whom it was repaired. The castle now belongs to the family of the Howards; and is again undergoing a complete repair, by direction of his Grace of Norfolk, who makes it his principle residence. It gives its possessor the title of Earl, and Peer of the realm, without creation. In the church are four ancient monuments of the Earls of Arundel. By means of the river Arun, immense quantities of fine timber are conveyed and shipped for Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Newcastle, and other ship-building towns to the north and east; and westward, to Portsmouth and Plymouth. In the year 1733, an act passed for erecting peers in, and repairing and keeping in repair, the harbour of Arundel.

On the road to Arundel there is an elevated spot, called Highdown-hill, which is plainly seen from Brighthelmston, and serves as a landmark to navigators. From this hill is a delightful prospect, both by land and sea.

On one side of this hill is a tomb, surrounded with rails, and has a yew tree at each corner. An inscription expresses, that in the year.1766, this tomb was erected by John Oliver, miller, for the reception of his body, after his decease. On the top appears the following Scripture sentences:

For as in Adam all die, even so in CHRIST shall all be made alive. 2 Cor. xv. 22.

For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by JESUS CHRIST. St. *John* i. 17.

That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life. St. *John* iii. 15.

Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion; for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him? *Ecclef.* iii 22.

Knowing that shortly I must put off this tabernacle, even as our LORD JESUS CHRIST hath shewed me. 2 *Pet.* i. 24.

The following lines are engraven at the east end:

Why should my fancy any one offend,
 Whose good or ill on it does not depend;
 'Tis at my own expence except the land
 (A gen'rous grant) on which my tomb doth stand:
 This is the only spot that I have chose,
 Wherein to take my lasting, long repose.
 Here, in the dust, my body lieth down;
 You'll say it is not consecrated ground:
 I grant the same; but where shall we e'er find
 The spot that e'er can purify the mind;
 Nor to the body any lustre give;
 This more depends on what a life we live.
 When the trumpet shall begin to sound,
 'Twill not avail 'em where the body's found.

A MORAL.

Blessed are they, and only they,
 Who in the LORD their SAVIOUR die,
 Their bodies wait redemption's day,
 And sleep in peace where e'er they lie.

And the west end exhibits an hieroglyphic of Time contending with Death, between the first and second of the following stanzas:

DEATH! why so fast? pray stop your hand,
 And let my glass run out its sand:

As neither Death nor Time will stay,
Let us improve the present day.

Why start you at that skeleton!
'Tis your own picture which you shun :
Alive it did resemble thee ;
And thou, when dead, like that shall be.

But tho' Death must have his will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
'Till the measure we shall fill,
That's allotted us by fate.
When that's done, then Time and Death
Both agree to take our breath.

The Scripture sentences were selected by Mr. Oliver, and the verses are the production of his muse. About ten yards from the tomb, a variety of flowering shrubs are planted, and an alcove is here formed, which is painted with Death's heads. In this retreat the miller, during his life, spent most of his leisure hours. We shall mention another circumstance expressive of the whimsical disposition of this extraordinary character: he had, some years previous to his death, prepared a coffin, on which were in-

scribed the words, *memento mori*; it run upon castors, and was every night wheeled under the bed of its intended possessor. Mr. Oliver's residence was about a quarter of a mile from the tomb, on the declivity of the hill. Near the miller's house, in a tree, is fixed a curious piece of machinery (the production of his own hand) representing an old woman and her dog, endeavouring to rescue a smuggler from a custom-house officer. The figures were formerly all put in motion by four sweeps, like those of a mill, being turned by the wind; but it is now so much out of repair, that only one figure has any motion, and Mr. Oliver being dead, it will probably never be repaired.

Mr. Oliver's remains were committed to this tomb, May 1, 1793, in the presence of about 3000 spectators. The body was borne, by eight men dressed in white, from his house to the place of interment; and the funeral service, according to the church of England, and also a sermon, adapted to the occasion,

were

were read by a girl about twelve years of age. Mr. Oliver died in his 84th year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

To enumerate *all* the advantages Bright-helmston enjoys, over other places of genteel resort, would extend the limits of this publication, beyond the intention of the editor, and perhaps trespass too much on the time and patience of the reader; he will, therefore, briefly state a few, and leave the remainder to a discerning public.

The distance from London is by many miles shorter than any other sea-bathing place in the kingdom, the roads, winter and summer, are kept in the best possible state of repair, and reflect much credit on the different commissioners.

Provisions of every kind are in great plenty, daily in the market; and, when weather permits, fish in abundance, va-

riety, and high perfection, may be had on reasonable terms.

The streets, from the soil being chalk and gravel, dry up in a few minutes after the severest rains; which renders walking, at all times, particularly pleasant; a thing not very common in country towns.

The post-hours are so well regulated, that if any business of consequence demands attendance in town, a person may be in London by 2 o'clock on the same day with ease.

The morning daily papers are regularly received at the libraries every evening, by the coaches; by which means, all news of importance is known at Brighton on the *same day* as in London; an advantage that no other watering place in the kingdom enjoys.

The great number of houses, lately built, affords better accommodation for large or small families than are to be found at any other watering-place.

The inns and boarding-houses are kept in a superior style to most towns, and from the
encou-

encouragement they have experienced of late years, no doubt but they will exert every endeavour to retain the kind patronage of the public.

The stage-coaches and waggons are conducted by proprietors of great respectability, and no place has neater coaches, better horses, or more attentive drivers, than are to be found on the Brighton-road.

As these and many other advantages are enjoyed all the year at Brighthelmston, it is not to be wondered at, that a number of families of the first respectability have of late years made it a place of winter residence, as well as summer resort; for these eight or ten winters past the numbers have rapidly increased, and in a few years Brighthelmston bids fair to become a second Bath, and have two seasons in the year. A circumstance of considerable consequence is the reduction which takes place in the price of lodgings, during the winter months; in most cases two-thirds, and sometimes more; this, with the fall of provisions, usual about Christmas,

mas, renders a winter's residence at Brighton very desirable, particularly as people of the first rank are sure to be met with. At the libraries, on the Steyne, &c. &c. and as a proof that the climate of Brighton is warmer than the more interior parts of the island in winter, snow seldom or ever remains on the ground beyond a few days, owing to the mildness of the air from the sea, which dissolves it much sooner than in more inland situations.

We shall here conclude our account of Brighthelmston and its adjacencies; observing that whether health or pleasure are the objects sought, no part of the kingdom can possibly be visited with a more favourable prospect of success, than the delightful spot of which these pages have been feebly descriptive.

APPENDIX.

THE Editor presumes that the following account of Roads, Stage-Coaches, Waggon, Pacquets, Posts, &c. will not be unacceptable to the visitors of Brighthelmston.

ROADS.

*From Brighthelmston to London, by
Lewes.*

Falmer		$4\frac{1}{4}$
Lewes	$3\frac{3}{4}$	8
Uckfield	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$
Maresfield	2	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Nutley	$3\frac{3}{4}$	22
Witch Cross	3	25
Forest-Row	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$
East-Grinstead	$2\frac{1}{2}$	30
Fell-Bridge	2	32
New Chapel	2	34
Godston	6	40
Croydon	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$
Streatham	$4\frac{1}{2}$	54
London	5	59
		By

By Cuckfield.

Preston		$1\frac{3}{4}$
Patcham	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Clayton	$3\frac{3}{4}$	7
Cuckfield	7	14
Hand-Crofs	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Crawley	$4\frac{1}{2}$	23
Horley	4	27
Ryegate	6	33
Sutton	10	43
Mitcham	3	46
Lower Tooting	2	48
Upper Tooting	$\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$
Ballam !.	1	$49\frac{1}{2}$
London	$4\frac{1}{2}$	54

*From Brighthelmston to London, by
Horsham.*

Henfield		10
Cowfold	5	15
Horsham	6	21
Capel	7	28
Dorking	6	34
Mickleham	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$
Leatherhead	2	$38\frac{1}{2}$
Ashted	$1\frac{1}{2}$	40
Epsom	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$
Ewell	$1\frac{1}{2}$	44
Morden	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$47\frac{3}{4}$
Merton Abbey	$2\frac{1}{4}$	50
London	7	57

From

*From Brighton to Tunbridge-Wells, by
Lewes.*

Falmer		5
Lewes	3	8
Uckfield	8	16
Crowborough Beacon	7	23
Tunbridge-Wells	7	30

OR,

Lewes		8
Maresfield	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Groombridge	13	$31\frac{1}{4}$
Tunbridge-Wells	2	$33\frac{1}{4}$

*From Brighthelmston to Margate, along
the Coast of Kent and Sussex.*

Rottingdean		4
Newhaven	5	9
Bishopstone	2	11
Bletchington	$\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Seaford	$\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Eastdean	$5\frac{1}{2}$	18
East Bourn	3	21
Pevensey	5	26
Bexhill	8	34
Hastings	6	40
Gestling	4	44
Winchelsea	4	48
Rye	3	51

Lydd

Lydd	12	63
Romney	3	66
Hythe	9	75
Sandgate-Castle	2	77
Folkestone	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$
Dover	$8\frac{1}{2}$	88
Ringswold	6	94
Walme	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$95\frac{1}{2}$
Deal	$1\frac{1}{2}$	97
Sandwich	5	102
Ebb's Fleet	2	104
Cliff's End	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$105\frac{1}{4}$
St. Lawrence	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$106\frac{3}{4}$
Ramsgate	$\frac{3}{4}$	$107\frac{1}{2}$
St. Peter's	3	$110\frac{1}{2}$
Margate	3	$113\frac{1}{2}$

From Brighthelmston to Margate, inland.

Falmer		$4\frac{1}{8}$
Ashcomb	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Lewes	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Ringmer	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Short Gate	3	$14\frac{1}{4}$
Black Boy	3	$17\frac{1}{4}$
Cross in Hand	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$
Heathfield-Park	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{4}$
Milkhurst-Toll	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{3}{4}$
Burwash	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{4}$
Etchingham	2	$30\frac{1}{4}$
Hurst-Green	2	$32\frac{1}{4}$
Cuper's Corner	1	$33\frac{1}{4}$
Hawkhurst, (Kent)	2	$35\frac{1}{4}$

Highgate

Highgate	1	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tubs Lake	2	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hartley	1	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cranbrook	2	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milkhouse-Street	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bidenden	4	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
Smarden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pluckley	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Little Chart	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	55
Charing	2	57
Pearsfield-Green	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rumsonlees	$\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sheldwick	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	64
Boughton-Street	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boughton-Hill	1	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harbledown	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{8}$
Canterbury	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sturry	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$
Upstreet	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	81
Sarr	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	83 $\frac{3}{8}$
Monkton	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	86
Acol	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$
Margate	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$

*From Brighthelmston to Portsmouth and
Southampton, continued to Bath and
Bristol.*

Hove		2
New Shoreham	4	6
Lancing Pad	1	7
Arundel	14	21
Chichester	10	31
		Portsmouth

Portsmouth	18	49
Southwick	8	57
Wickham	4	61
Southampton	14	75
Rumsey	7	82
Salisbury	15	97
Deptford-Inn	11	108
Warminster	11	119
Bath	18	137
Bristol	12	149

N. B. Those who wish to avoid Portsmouth may turn off at Southwick, which will save eight miles in the distance to Southampton.

POSTS.

POSTS.

THE LONDON MAIL is dispatched from Brighthelmston every evening (Sunday excepted), at seven o'clock, from Fisher's Library, on the Steyne; and returns every morning (except Monday), between the hours of seven and eight in the morning.

BYE-LETTERS, by the London Mail, every day (except as above), to and from Uckfield, East-Grinstead, Godstone, Croydon, and places adjacent.

CROSS-POST to and from Shoreham and Steyning, every day; and to Arundel, Petworth, Midhurst, Chichester, &c. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday mornings, at six o'clock; and returns on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sunday, afternoons.

N. B. Letters to and from Lewes every day; and three times a-week, during the winter, and six times during the summer, to and from East Bourn, Newhaven, and Seaford.

COACHES.

LONDON POST COACHES,

by Messrs. Henwood, Croffweller, Pockney, Cuddington, and Harding, set out every morning in the summer, at seven, eight, and nine, o'clock, from the Coach-office, No. 44, in East-street, to the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side; and Hatchett's, White Horse-cellar, Piccadilly, through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. &c. and reach London, between five and six o'clock in the evening.

LONDON POST COACHES,

by Messrs. Boulton, Tilt, Hicks, Baulcomb, and Co. to the Golden-cross, Charing-cross, Old White Horse-cellar, Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, and Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, every morning, at seven, eight, and nine, o'clock, during the summer, from the General Coach-office, corner of North-street,

street, passing through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. &c. reach London about the same hours in the evening, as the other coaches.

LONDON POST COACHES,

by Messrs. Boulton, Tilt, Hicks, Baulcomb, and Co. from the General Coach-office, corner of North-street, for the same inns in London, by way of LEWES, Uckfield, East-Grinstead, Croydon, &c. every morning at seven o'clock, and reach Town between five and six in the evening.

LONDON POST NIGHT COACH,

alternately from the Office in East-street, and corner of North-street, every night in the summer season, at ten o'clock, and get to London about seven in the morning.

LONDON COACH,

from the Gun-Inn, on the East Cliff, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, mornings, at seven o'clock, during the summer season, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street;

through Henfield, Horsham, Dorking, Leatherhead, Epsom, &c. and returns from thence every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, evenings, at seven o'clock.

CHICHESTER, PORTSMOUTH, BATH AND
BRISTOL POST COACH,

from the Old Ship, in Ship-street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, through Shoreham, Arundel, Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, &c. &c. and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WAGGONS.

LONDON STAGE-WAGGON,

from the Waggon-office, No. 17, East-street, by William Bradford; sets off every Monday evening for London, through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. to the Nag's Head-Inn, Borough; returns from thence Wednesday noon, and arrives at Brighton Friday evening.

LONDON.

LONDON STAGE-WAGGON,

by Messrs. Law and Crossweller, from the General Waggon-office, No. 22, Little East-street, to Hatchett's, New White Horse-cellar, Piccadilly; Swan-Inn, Holborn-bridge; and George-Inn, Borough; Monday and Thursday evenings: and returns from the White Horse-cellar, Piccadilly, and Swan-Inn, Holborn-bridge, every Wednesday, and from the George-Inn, Borough, every Saturday evening.

LONDON STAGE-WAGGON,

by John Davis, through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. &c. every Tuesday and Saturday evening, from the General Waggon-office, No. 52, Middle-street, to the Talbot-Inn, Borough, and Harrison's Old White Horse-cellar, Piccadilly; where they arrive every Monday and Wednesday noon, return from Harrison's every Monday and Wednesday noon, and from the Talbot-Inn every Tuesday and Thursday morning, and reach Brighton every Wednesday and Friday evening.

LEWES WAGGON,

by Messrs. Nicholas and John Elphick, sets out from No. 3, Nile-street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, morning, at seven o'clock, and returns the same evenings.

STAGE-CARTS.

LEWES CART,

by Edwards, sets out at three o'clock every day, from the Grey Hound, in East-street, and returns from Lewes, the next morning, about twelve.

EAST BOURN CART,

by Erridge, every Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, from the Gun-Inn, on the East Cliff, through Rottendean, Newhaven, Seaford, &c. &c. and returns every Monday evening about seven.

SHOREHAM CART,

by Moorey, sets out every day, about three o'clock, from the King's Head, in West-street, and returns from Shoreham, about twelve the next morning.

PACQUETS.

In Times of Peace the following Pacquets are constantly employed between Brighthelmston and Dieppe.

The Prince of Wales (a Schooner), Captain Burton, sails from Brighthelmston, (wind and weather permitting), every Saturday evening, and returns from Dieppe every Tuesday.

The Princess Royal (a Schooner), Capt. Chapman, sails from Brighthelmston for Dieppe (wind and weather permitting), every Tuesday evening, and returns from Dieppe every Saturday.

The

The Speedwell (a Cutter), Captain Lind, sails from Brighthelmston for Dieppe, every Thursday evening, and returns from Dieppe to Brighthelmston every Monday.

N. B. From London to Paris, by way of Brighthelmston and Dieppe, is ninety miles nearer than by way of Dover and Calais. The Pacquets always sail from Brighthelmston, in the evening, about two or three hours after the coaches arrive from London.

TIDE-

L. of C.

TIDE-TABLE

FOR

BRIGHTHELMSTON.

Moon's Age.	High-Water.		Low-Water.	
	Min.	H.	Min.	H.
New Moon 0	0	11 M	0	5 E
1	51 past	11 M	51 past	5 E
2	42 -	12 D	42 -	6 E
3	33 -	1 E	33 -	7 E
4	24 -	2 D	24 -	8 N
5	15 -	3 D	15 -	9 N
6	6 -	4 D	6 -	10 N
	57 -	4 D	57 -	10 N
	48 -	5 D	48 -	11 N
	39 -	6 E	39 -	12 N
	30 -	7 E	30 -	1 M
	21 -	8 N	21 -	2 M
	12 -	9 N	12 -	3 M
	9 -	10 N	9 -	4 M
Full Moon 0	0	11 N	0	5 M
48	-	11 N	48 -	5 M
36	-	12 N	36 -	6 M
24	-	1 M	24 -	7 M
12	-	2 M	12 -	8 M
0	-	3 M	0	9 M
48	-	3 M	48 -	9 M
36	-	4 M	36 -	10 M
24	-	5 M	24 -	11 M
12	-	6 M	12 -	12 D
0	-	7 M	0	1 D
48	-	7 M	48 -	1 D
36	-	8 M	36 -	2 D
24	-	9 M	24 -	3 D
12	-	10 M	12 -	4 D

This Tide-Table is not mathematically correct, but will be found sufficiently so for those who consult it only for the purposes of bathing.

USEFUL HINTS.

The infinite number of mistakes which frequently happen during the summer, in regard to letters, being sent to wrong people, or laying at the Post-office many days, and, at last, returned to the dead letter-office, in London, there to be opened, &c. &c. has been long complained of as a great evil attending Watering Places; the only way to prevent these unpleasant circumstances, is for every person, soon as they are settled in lodgings, to leave their christian and surname, and place of abode, at the Post-office; and likewise, when they leave Brighton, where they wish their letters or parcels to be sent after them. It frequently happens that many persons of the same surname come down to Brighton about the same time, and, therefore, too much care cannot be taken to prevent letters, and parcels of consequence, falling into wrong hands; and this can only be done, by early leaving a correct address at the Post-office.

Those

Those ladies and gentlemen who frequent the libraries, to prevent being disappointed of books, in the hurry of the season, should write out a list of fifteen or twenty numbers from the catalogue, by which means they would be sure of having some amusing book or other, if the particular one wished for should be out.

Pleasure-boats, and careful seamen, may be had at Wallis's, the Rising Sun, in East-street; but an hour or two's notice should be given, if possible, to get lines, hooks, &c. &c. for those who may chuse to amuse themselves with fishing, during the excursion.

If Hot Baths are wanted out of the usual hours, notice should be sent, some time previous, to the Bath, where constant attendance is given.

The Editor presumes these few hints will be found useful by those who may honour

the place with their company ; and if his first assay to amuse the Public should be so fortunate as to succeed, he will take particular care, in any future edition, to correct those errors which, through want of experience, or hurry of business, may have escaped his notice, in this New Guide to Brighthelmston.

THE END.

POST-OFFICE,
AND
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

F. G. FISHER respectfully begs leave to inform the nobility and gentry, frequenting Brighthelmston, he keeps constantly on sale an elegant assortment of Jewellery, Stationary, Tunbridge Ware, Perfumery, Gloves, Parasols, useful and entertaining Books, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. &c. with the largest collection in Brighton of Grand and Small Piano Fortes for hire, by the best makers, and great variety of new Music; and all who honor him with their commands may depend on having articles, of the best quality, on the most reasonable terms, and every endeavour, in his power exerted, to merit a continuance of their kind patronage.

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